

States having Higher Productivity than the National Average

Wheat		Rice		Pulses		Oilseeds		Coarse Cereals	
State	Yield	State	Yield	State	Yield	State	Yield	State	Yield
Punjab	3993	Punjab	3342	Kerala	1069	T.N.	1458	W. Bengal	2198
Delhi	3769	T.N.	3234	Haryana	1008	Haryana	1355	Punjab	2008
Haryana	3663	A.P.	2581	U.P.	840	Punjab	1258	H.P.	1967
		Haryana	2576	Punjab	833	M.P.	843	Bihar	1578
		Karnataka	2379	Bihar	729	U.P.	639	J&K	1556
		W. Bengal	2059	M.P.	659	A.P.	832	U.P.	1283
		Kerala	1963	W. Bengal	623			T.N.	1203
								Karnataka	1192

Wheat Stocks

*330. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : SHRI SURENDRA YADAV .

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether stock of only two million tonnes of wheat is estimated to be available in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India on 1st April, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is the lowest quantity of wheat stock as compared to previous years of the ninth decade;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that sufficient stocks of wheat are built up without any further delay so as to provide food safety and protect interests of vulnerable sections of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The likely stock of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.4.1997 is projected at 2.72 million tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government have decided to import upto two million tonnes of wheat in 1996-97 to augment availability in the country. A quantity of 16.75 lakh tonnes of wheat has already

been contracted for import from Australia, Canada and Argentina. Some of other important steps taken to ensure that sufficient stocks of wheat are built up include:—

- (i) increase in the Minimum Support Price of wheat for procurement during 1997-98;
- (ii) preponing procurement season from 1.4.1997 to 17.3.97;
- (iii) ban on issue of fresh Registration-cum-Allocation Certificates (RCACs) or revalidation of RCACs already issued for export of wheat and wheat products during 1996-97;
- (iv) decision not to announce any export ceiling of non-durum wheat in the Export Policy for 1997-98;
- (v) import of wheat in 1997-98 as and when necessary.

Government constantly review the stock position of wheat, likely production, anticipated procurement, requirement for PDS, open market prices etc. for appropriate additional measures.

Area Under Soyabean Cultivation

*331. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMORIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area in hectares under the cultivation of soyabean during the 1994, 1995 and 1996 in each State;

(b) whether there is a vast scope for increasing the soyabean cultivation in various States particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the additional areas proposed to be brought under the soyabean cultivation in various States particularly in Madhya Pradesh during 1997-98; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) State-wise area under Soyabean cultivation during 1994-95 to 1996-97 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is scope for increasing Soyabean cultivation in various States in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh.

The targets in terms of area are not fixed. However there is a substantial scope for expansion of soyabean in coming years in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, Kota and Bundi area of Rajasthan, Northern belt of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, North-Eastern regions and the western part of Madhya Pradesh covering Gwalior and Morena divisions.

(d) In order to bring more area under soyabean cultivation and to increase its production and the productivity a Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds production Programme (OPP) is in implementation in various States. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided by way of subsidies for the following critical inputs:—

S.No.	Name of Component	Rate of Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Purchase of Breeder seed	Total cost to be reimbursed and to be shared by Centre and State Governments on 75.25 basis
2.	Production of Foundation seed	At the rate of Rs. 200/- per qtl
3.	Production of certified seed (under seed village scheme)	Rs. 200/- per qtl
4.	Distribution of certified seed	Rs. 300/- per qtl
5.	Distribution of seed minikits	Free of cost to the farmers
6.	New Retail Outlets	Rs. 5000/- only one time grant.
7.	Infrastructure Development	Based on State Govts. proposals
8.	Block Demonstrations	50% of the cost of inputs.
9.	Seed treatment	50% of the cost of chemical.
10.	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Rs. 1500/- per ha.
11.	Root Grub control	Rs. 500/- per ha.
12.	Pheromone Traps	Rs. 500/- for demonstration of 2 ha.
13.	Micro-nutrients	Rs. 100/- per ha.
14.	Improved farm implements	50% of the cost or Rs. 1500/- implements.
15.	Distribution of Gypsum/Pyrite	Rs. 200/- per ha.
16.	Distribution of sprinkler sets	(i) 90% of the cost of set or Rs. 25,000/- per ha. whichever is less for Small and Marginal farmers, SC/ST & Women farmers. (ii) 70% of the cost or Rs. 25,000/- per ha. whichever is less for other category of farmers.

1	2	3
17.	Farmers Training	Rs. 10,000/- per training.
18.	Staff and contingencies	As per requirement.
19.	Supply of Rhizobium culture and/or Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)	50% of the cost or Rs. 25/- per ha.
20.	Grant to Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) for Concurrent Evaluation	As per requirement.
21.	Assistance to ICAR for Front-line Demonstration	As per requirement.
22.	Assistance to NSC & SFCI on seed related components	100% of the prescribed rate of assistance.
23.	Supply of P.P. Equipments	50% of the cost of equipment subject to maximum limit of Rs. 600/- per equipment, for manual operated. For power sprayers and dusters the maximum limit is Rs. 1500/- per equipment.

Statement*Estimates of Area of Soyabean**('000 ha)*

State	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (Advance Estimates)
Andhra Pradesh	6.2	6.1	9.0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.2	2.6	2.0
Gujarat	19.9	12.9	7.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	0.8	0.8
Karnataka	53.8	41.2	65.0
Madhya Pradesh	3225.2	3703.8	3925.0
Maharashtra	560.5	635.4	685.0
Meghalaya	0.9	0.9	0.8
Mizoram	1.3	0.9	0.8
Nagaland	4.0	4.0	4.0
Orissa	0.1	Neg.	4.0
Rajasthan	403.3	427.7	479.0
Sikkim	3.9	3.8	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	35.2	44.8	73.0
West Bengal	0.6	2.3	3.0
All India	4317.9	4887.2	5262.0

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Fertilizers

*332. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual demand and supply of various kinds of fertilizers including urea in the country during each of the last three years and the reasons for short supply thereof, if any;

(b) whether this shortage adversely affects the Kharif and Rabi crops; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the said situation and ensure sufficient supply of fertilizers to the State Governments in accordance with their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) : (a) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price control, at present. All Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers stand decontrolled.

with effect from 25.8.1992. Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Chloride and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate were also under price control from 25.8.1992 to 9.6.1994. Demand and supply (both from indigenous and imported sources) of decontrolled fertilizers are governed by the market forces. A statement indicating the assessed requirement, supply and consumption of Urea and potential requirement and consumption, as reported by the State Governments, in respect of other fertilizers during the years 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 is attached. The availability (both from indigenous and imported sources) of urea for which allocation is made by the Central Government during the last three years was, by and large, satisfactory except for pockets of shortages reported by some State Governments. Corrective measures by way of rushing urea through alternative sources were taken to overcome such situations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to ensure adequate availability of urea to different States, a close interface is maintained amongst organisations responsible for production, procurement, movement and distribution. Besides, periodical meetings to review sales and availability are held to take corrective measures.

Statement

(Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Product No.	Particulars	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
			4	5	6	7
1.	Urea	Assessed requirement:	163.54	172.52	189.09	204.75
		Supply:	182.7	187.17	210.26	195.20 (upto 28.2.97)
		Consumption:	158.1	171.12	179.09	200.96 (likely)
2.	DAP	Potential requirement:	44.77	45.79	46.86	48.18
		Consumption:	34.8	35.86	34.51	46.45 (likely)
3.	MOP	Potential requirement:	13.55	15.5	16.46	18.17
		Consumption:	10.52	12.7	13.92	17.28 (likely)
4.	SSP	Potential requirement:	29.7	33.04	36.52	37.2
		Consumption:	23.52	26.26	29.83	33.22 (likely)
5.	Complexes	Potential requirement:	29.63	40.72	51.79	50.63
		Consumption:	31.59	39.74	38.51	46.22 (likely)